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Democratic Republic of 7 Feb 1952

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LAW ON THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1952, THE SECOND YEAR
OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN, FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
ECONOMY OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

OF 7 FEBRUARY 1952

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ruary 1952, pp 111-126.

1952 is the decisive year of the Five-Year Plan. The news
in the development of our economy in 1952 is that an extensive res-
toration, reconstruction, and extension of our economy is to be
undertaken. The most important tasks in this program are the as-
sembly line production of large machine tools and industrial equip-
ment in the machine building industry, increased utilization of our
natural resources, especially of fuels and ores, increases in capa-
city and output of electric power, construction of a capable metal-
lurgical industry, and expansion of the existing chemical industry.

This development in the capital goods industry will be fol-
lowed by a considerable increase of consumer goods production. The
increasing of livestock production in agriculture and additional
increases of crop production are connected with this industrial
development.

The successful execution of the people's economic plan for
1951, which was fulfilled by 104 percent of the gross production
plan for industry and achieved high results in livestock and plant
production, provides a good base for the fulfillment of the great
and difficult tasks of 1952.

The activity of the working people in 1951 achieved new successes through the competitions and through the performances of heroes of labor, activists, master peasants, innovators, inventors, technicians, and scientists. The great change of mind of the working people was expressed by their excellent performance. Thanks to the efforts of the working people, it was possible to improve the living standard of all classes of people in 1951. Five price reductions in 1951, tax reductions, extensive state help in the fields of social welfare, health, and culture produced a considerable raising of the living standard.

The alliance between the blue-collar workers and working peasants and their cooperation with the scientists and technical intelligentsia was strengthened.

The economic successes in 1951 are also the result of further strengthening of friendly cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

The people-owned economy was further consolidated in 1951, and the organization and performance of the state apparatus for managing the people-owned economy was improved in accordance with the new tasks.

The handicrafts and private industrial and commercial enterprises participated appreciably in our economic recovery.

Through the fulfillment of the people's economic plan for 1952, the peaceful work of reconstruction and improvement in the German Democratic Republic will be continued and the postulate "Concern of Man" will be further advanced through constant raising of the

living standard of the working people.

At the end of 1951 and the beginning of 1952, the German people find themselves in a hard struggle for their national unity and consequently for their national existence. The agreements made by the anti-people Bonn rulers with their bosses in Washington and Petersburg, the ratification of the Schuman Plan, and the general war agreements are promoting the revival of the old German imperialism and are making West Germany the staging area of the Atlantic war bloc. The repeated proposals of the People's Assembly, the Government, and the President of the German Democratic Republic to call an all-German congress, the plan passed by the People's Assembly for an election law for all-German, free, general, equal, secret, and direct elections to a National Assembly have been repeatedly rejected in order to continue the remilitarization of West Germany and to set up a mercenary army as soon as possible. At the same time the foreign and West German monopolists and financial barons are exploiting this development for sharp attacks on the living standard of the working people. The prices of consumer goods are going up, rents, taxes, and transportation prices have been increased, and the consumption of industrial products and important foods has been declared a luxury.

The big strikes of metal workers, miners, and dock workers, the protest actions of peasants in West Germany, the conferences of trade unions, and the appearance of prominent democratic personalities are visible expression of the power of resistance of the national consciousness of the German people.

After the cynical speech of the candidate for the position of War Minister in the Bonn Government, Blank, on the preparation for

universal military service, the broadest circles of the West German population became aware of the war danger being created by the traitorous policy of Adenauer, Schumacher, and others. The youth especially understand that a mass grave is being prepared for them in the interests of the Wall Street monopolists.

Resistance to the antinational policy is increasing daily, and the defenders of peace in all of Germany are growing stronger.

The German Democratic Republic is becoming a stronger and stronger base for the national liberation struggle of all the German people. The fulfillment of the 1952 people's economic plan will prove once again the great powers of the working people in peaceful, economic, and cultural work and show that these powers are able to preserve and insure the peace and to force the unity of our fatherland. Therefore, the people's economic plan for 1952 is an effective instrument in this historically significant struggle of the German people and will contribute to the further strengthening of the democratic forces in all of Germany.

The People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, being conscious of the great political and economic importance of the people's economic plan for 1952 and being well aware of the great national responsibility, passes the following law:

Article 1, Main Goals of the 1952 People's Economic Plan

The main goals of the 1952 people's economic plan are:

1. Total industrial production is to be increased to 113.7 percent compared with the preceding year, which means an increase of 38.1 percent over 1950. The achievement of this goal primarily requires the assembly line production of the machine tools and indus-

trial equipment needed for the fulfillment of the plan, extensive and most rational utilization of natural resources, an increase in production of electricity, and increases in metallurgical and chemical production. Great economies are to be achieved in all industry through strictest savings, particularly of fuels, electric power, steel, and nonferrous metals. The production of hard brown coal coke is to be begun in order to improve the fuel supply of the steel mills. Special attention is to be paid to the production of consumer goods for the population. A decisive quality improvement in consumer goods production must be achieved, and for this purpose the use of fully synthetic fibers is to be especially promoted. Industry is to expand the production of those products unobtainable in internal German trade or from abroad because of the aggressive policy of United States imperialism. Production in accordance with demand and terms must be insured by setting up the contract system.

2. The gross production of agriculture is to be increased to at least 115.8 percent by value (Prussia 1951). Animal husbandry and the production of animal products is to be especially increased; in plant production the fodder basis is to be ensured accordingly. State assistance to the peasants through machine-tractor stations (MAS) and people-owned farms (VEG) is to be expanded in accordance with the greater tasks of agriculture. The new developments in agricultural production are to be taken into consideration in the requisition and free purchase of agricultural products.

3. The constant improvement of production techniques is of decisive importance for the fulfillment of high production goals in all branches of the economy.

The application and introduction of new production methods,

new processes, and better constructions from the proposals of blue-collar workers, technicians, and engineers and from the results of research and improvement works must be ensured and organized by a special plan. The techniques and mechanization of production are to be improved as rapidly as possible.

4. The foreign trade relations of the German Democratic Republic with friendly countries are to be further consolidated by strictly adhering to existing contracts with regard to terms and quality on the basis of long term agreements. The assistance rendered to the German Democratic Republic by these agreements must be honored through the prompt contracting for and especially careful fulfillment of individual delivery contracts.

5. The main task of the large investment works in 1952 is the technical reconstruction of the most important enterprises. In this understanding the most economical results are to be achieved through the thriftiest utilization of state funds. The people-owned construction industry is to reduce production costs, and thereby construction costs, through uninterrupted work, rational utilization of construction materials and mechanized equipment, and through an organized increase of work productivity. Steel and lumber are to be saved. The planned housing construction program and the program for construction of buildings for cultural and social institutions and new peasants is essentially improved as compared with 1951.

6. The economy is to provide employment to 154,000 persons more in 1952 than in 1951. The number of women employed in the economy is to be increased. 206,000 young people are to be placed as apprentices. Work productivity in the people-owned industry is to

Article 2, Development of Industry

1. In accordance with the goals set by the Five-year Plan, the gross production of all industry (without handicraft) in the German Democratic Republic is to be increased in 1952 to 113.7 percent compared with the preceding year. The gross production of the individual branches of industry is to achieve the following levels:

	1952 compared with 1951 percent
Electric power	107.7
Mining	105.2
Metallurgy	120.3
Machine building	120.5
Electrical engineering	114.1
Precision instrument and optical instrument making	107.2
Chemistry	112.4
Construction materials	117.3
Lumber working	104.4
Textile industry	112.3
Light industry (ready to wear garments and leather goods)	113.8
Cellulose and paper industry	110.9
Polygraphy	111.5
Lumber, bark, and resin production	87.4
Food industry	116.0

The output of private and cooperative enterprises is to increase to 106 percent in 1952 compared with 1951.

be increased on the average by 11.3 percent per production worker. The expanded application of piecework wages is to increase average wages to 104.5 percent compared with the preceding year. The tasks under the plan and the measures for improving the position of blue-collar workers in the people-owned enterprises are to be stipulated in the collective contracts.

7. The system of materials supply is to be adapted in 1952 to the new situation in the economic development. Ministers, state secretaries, and ministers of Laender governments are to responsibly conduct the operational side of the materials supply of the people-owned enterprises. The norms for materials consumption are to be re-examined on the basis of the latest technical achievements and are to be developed in the people-owned enterprises from the working place upwards. Materials consumption is to be reduced in the whole of the centralized people-owned industry by at least 3.8 percent through the introduction of personal accounts.

8. The living standard of the population is to be improved by increasing the supply of goods by 14 percent, by further reductions of prices, and by improving the quality of consumer goods. The supplying of the rural population is to be considerably improved in 1952 by a distribution in accordance with requirements.

9. Production costs are to be reduced in the people-owned industry by 5.4 percent. The principle of business accounting is to be better developed and set up in all people-owned enterprises.

10. A strict regime of economies is to be established in all branches of the economy and administration in 1952 in order to insure the fulfillment of the plan.

2. The following main tasks are to be accomplished in order to achieve the level of industrial production called for by the plan:

a. Speeded up continuation of reconstruction work in the large enterprises of heavy industry and heavy machine building, technical modernization of production processes, and mechanization of intensive production.

b. Putting new installations into operation without delay.

c. Utilization of all installations for the production of electric power and extensive measures for saving electric power in enterprises and in the administration.

d. Speeding up of pig iron, steel, and rolling mill production in order to supply the machine-building industry adequately and on time.

e. Change over of heating plants in the enterprises from black coal and coke to brown coal.

f. Quicker opening of natural resources of our Republic.

g. Utilization of our own ores in metallurgical plants and increased production of nonferrous metals.

h. Saving of nonferrous metals through the utilization of substitute materials.

i. Utilization of all production possibilities in the machine building enterprises to produce the large installations for mining, electric-power production, metallurgical and chemical plants.

k. Speeded up continuation of introduction of norms and types in order to reduce production costs through materials savings and assembly line production.

l. Increased production of basic chemical products, especially of sulphuric acid, soda, caustic soda, and fuels.

m. Application of construction methods saving materials in the construction industry.

n. Saving of lumber through efficient work methods in lumber mills, and the most efficient lumber utilization in all enterprises using lumber and especially in the construction and furniture industry.

o. Utilization of local raw material sources by the enterprises of local industry for the production of consumer goods.

p. Collecting, sorting, and utilization of used materials.

q. Utilization of all possibilities to increase the production of consumer goods in the textiles, leather, metals, and food industries, connected with a decisive quality improvement in all products for mass consumption.

r. In order to ensure production in accordance with actual demand and quality requirements goods can be produced, as a rule, only on the basis of contracts with consumers or commercial organs.

3. The plan provides for the production of the most important products in 1952 compared with 1951 as follows:

	percent
Electric power	107.4
Black coal	102.3
Industrial coke	118.1
Brown coal briquettes	106.0
Iron ore	153.0
Copper ore	122.0
Pig iron	224.0
Raw steel ingots	118.5
Electric-furnace steel	142.7
Rolled steel, hot rolled, including semi-	
finished steel for forges and press plants	112.1
Solid-drawn pipes	254.0
Sulphuric acid	108.3
Soda ash	220.0
Caustic soda	112.0
Phosphorus fertilizer	278.0
Motor gasoline including solvents	128.6
Cement	157.0
Bricks	124.0
Steam turbines over 500 kw	152.0
Vertical lathes over 1600 mm	990.0
Hydraulic presses over 63 tons	198.9
Metallurgical equipment	208.3
Mining and concentration equipment	208.2
Equipment for fuel industry	166.7
Equipment for synthetic wool and rayon	
industry	700.4

Automobile and tractor construction	136.5
Shipbuilding	128.2
Furniture	116.3
Rayon	112.6
Synthetic fibers	161.1
Textiles total	107.5
Stockings	105.6
Knitted underwear	125.4
Knitted garments	115.0
Leather shoes	120.5
Cellulose and paper	110.9
Meat (gross production)	131.5
Animal fats (gross production)	136.4
Butter	109.9
Fishing	184.9

4. In order to achieve these production goals the following ministries and state secretariats of the German Democratic Republic are to fulfill the following tasks:

a. The Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy

1952 compared with 1951

To be increased:

gross production	to 123.6 percent
number of workers in production	to 102.2 percent
work productivity of workers in production	to 121.0 percent
production costs to be reduced	by 14.6 percent

In copper mining, the construction of the pit at Roeblingen is to be speeded up.

In the Ost ironworks combine two new blast furnaces, and in the West ironworks eight new lower pit furnaces are to be put in operation. A Krupp-Renn installation with two furnaces for the utilization of acid ores for production of pig iron are to be constructed.

Four new electric furnaces and a new Siemens-Martin furnace are to be put in operation in the steel mills.

The agglomerating plants in the Ost, Calbe and the Max-huette iron work are to be completed and put into operation in 1952.

The exploitation of blast furnaces and Siemens-Martin ^{be} furnaces is to considerably increased through increased work space and heating surface utilization.

The supply of scrap iron and nonferrous scrap is to be considerably increased as compared with 1951 in order to supply the metallurgical industry. The Council of Ministers is to take measures that scrap salvage, scrap detection, and scrap collections are successfully conducted. The individual ministries, state secretariats, and Laender governments are to be given concrete tasks with regard to scrap detection.

b. The State Secretariat of Coal and Energy

1952 compared with 1951

To be increased:

gross production to

111.6 percent

number of production workers to	101.8 percent
work productivity of workers in	
production to	109.5 percent
production costs to be reduced by	3.0 percent

The construction and building work on the new power plants is to be speeded up. All measures are to be taken to ensure their being placed in operation soon.

The efficiency of the installations in all power plants is to be examined and brought up to the highest technical level. Output losses are to be considerably reduced at the same time through appropriate measures.

The mechanization of black coal mining is to be further developed through the use of armored transporters and increased numbers of pneumatic tools.

The project work on black coal mining in Muelsengrund is to be speedily completed. The necessary preliminary work above ground and the drilling work is to be completed in 1952, so that the development work may be begun in the first quarter of 1953.

Installations with an annual capacity of 15 million tons are to be constructed and put in operation for the development of brown coal production.

A large new coking plant is to be completed and the construction of another one begun, so that the production of at least 150,000 tons of hard brown coal coke is ensured for 1952 and that full capacity operation of both plants is ensured for 1953.

The capacity of all briquette factories is to be increased by 2.7 million tons annually.

c The State Secretariat of Chemistry, Stones, and Soils

1952 compared with 1951

Gross production is to be increased to	118.5 percent
Number of workers in the production to	104.2 percent
Work productivity of works in production to	113.7 percent
Production costs reduced by	5.7 percent

The production of sulphuric acid is to be brought up to the highest level by utilization of all capacities and domestic materials. The construction of a new plant is to be started, which will begin production from gypsum in 1953.

A new installation with a capacity of 110,000 tons of soda and 10,000 tons of caustic soda is to be put in operation in January 1952, and partial installations with a daily capacity of 300 tons in September in order to increase soda production to 220 percent compared with the preceding year.

The synthetic fiber industry is to increase its production capacity by 4,500 tons.

Two press plants are to be constructed in order to save non-ferrous metals in the machine building industry in the production of chassis and mountings.

The pharmaceutical industry is to start new production, especially of theophyllin, antipyrin, and streptomycin.

The cement plant in Ruedersdorf is to be completed immediately, the cement plant in Fuerstenberg is to be put in operation, and the construction of the Calbe cement plant to be begun.

The production facilities for the production of fluorescent phosphorous are to be further extended in 1952 and doubled in 1953.

Drying facilities are to be extended in the brick industry.

d. The Ministry of Machine Building

1952 compared with 1951

Gross production to be increased to	125.3 percent
Number of production workers to	108.9 percent
Work productivity of workers in production	115.1 percent
Production costs to be reduced by	5.5 percent

The production of boilers and turbines, as provided for by the plan, is to be ensured in order to guarantee the reconstruction of power plants.

In the machine tool industry, the production of large vertical lathes and large parallel-planning machines is to be considerably expanded.

The production of the heaviest forging presses for boiler production is to be speeded up.

In the field of metallurgical and mining equipment, the production of rolling mill machines must be increased.

The production of drills and prospecting equipment of light and medium types is to start as early as in the first half of 1952.

The timely production of working tools and briquette presses for the coal industry is to be ensured in order to increase fuel production.

The production of equipment for the chemical industry is to be increased by more than one third.

The production of equipment for the mining and construction industry is to be increased.

The production of new caterpillar tractors for agriculture is to be assured.

The completion of shipbuilding facilities in the ocean-going shipyards is to be speeded up so that the construction of ocean going merchant ships may begin in the first quarter of 1952.

The production of high-tension motors, large transformers, and heavy turboelectric generators for power plants is to be further developed and ensured to be on time according to the plan.

The production of spare parts, especially for agriculture and transportation, is to be assured in adequate quantity, proper quality, and suitable assortment.

e. The Ministry of Light Industry

1952 compared with 1951

Gross production to be increased to 113.1 percent

Number of production workers to 101.3 percent

Work productivity of production

workers 111.7 percent

Production costs to be reduced by 4.5 percent

The cellulose production is to be increased by expanding facilities in the cellulose plants, so that 7.7 percent more cellulose and 10.4 percent more textile cellulose may be produced in 1952.

The cooperation between textile plants and the plants producing synthetic fibers must be well organized so that all synthetic fiber production may be instantly processed.

Greatest attention must be paid in the entire textile and leather industries to the improvement of the quality by using high quality imported raw materials. The products of these industrial branches must be produced through cooperation with commercial organs in accordance with the demands of the population.

Greatest savings are to be achieved in the lumber industry and especially in lumber processing. Substitute materials are to be employed to an ever increasing extent. The lumber mills must increase their cutting norms by 71.5 percent for coniferous and by 76.5 percent for foliiferous lumber. A new fiberboard factory is to be built and the production of insulation boards for shipyards begun.

f. The State Secretariat of Food and Luxuries

1952 compared with 1951

Gross production to be increased to	111.0 percent
Number of production workers to	105.7 percent
Work productivity of production workers	
to	105.0 percent
And production costs to be reduced by	4.2 percent

The State Secretariat for the Food and Luxuries Industry is to thoroughly reexamine the production of food and luxuries, especially with regard to quality, and to take all necessary steps to see that the population is supplied with high quality products.

In order to ensure meat processing, concrete agreements are to be made with the State Secretariat for Requisition and Purchase concerning the delivery of live cattle to the slaughter houses and processing plants. New cold storage plants are to be built and put in operation in 1952.

The planned expansion of facilities in the sugar industry are to be completed by the beginning of 1952 sugar campaign.

To expand the fishing fleet, 12 new trawlers are to be put in operation. The timely training and hiring of the crews is to be ensured. The repair time of vessels in shipyards is to be reduced to a minimum. The time spent by luggers and trawlers in port between fishing trips is to be reduced through special organization to 48 hours.

5. The Council of Ministers is to direct the ministries and state secretariats to set up exact term plans, ensuring the execution of this law, for the most important investment works and for the production of decisive raw materials and equipment. Adherence to these plans is to be insured by concluding contracts on time.

6. The ministries, state secretariats, and Laender governments are responsible for performing the reconstruction work in the most important industrial enterprises in 1952 on the basis of the Five-Year Plan and for setting up in the enterprises a development for production techniques, personnel, and rentability.

7. The Laender governments are to further develop the local people-owned industry and especially organize it for the production of consumer goods. These enterprises are to produce quantities of articles for mass consumption, especially for the rural population.

8. A high level of economic management is to be developed on the basis of enterprise programs in the people-owned enterprises. The activist, competitive, and brigade movements are to be intensively developed, especially with regard to work and materials utilization norms and in order to increase quality.

9. The increases called for by the plan for the development of production in private industry and handicraft enterprises require that the Laender governments promote the concluding of contracts with these enterprises and that private enterprises and handicraft enterprises use all their power for the achievement of the goals set by the plan.

Article 3, Development of Agriculture

1. The successes of agricultural production achieved in 1951 are to be consolidated in 1952, and animal husbandry and the production of animal products are to be especially further developed.

2. In order to achieve the goals set for vegetables production, the following tasks are to be fulfilled:

a. The utilization of an area of 5,108,000 hectares is to be ensured.

b. The total grain production of 1951 is to be exceeded through intensive soil cultivation, especially on underdeveloped farms.

The total production of the main agricultural branches is to be increased as follows:

	1952 compared with 1951
Oil plants to	109.5 percent
Sugar beets to	107.4 percent
Potatoes to	107.4 percent
Feed root crops to	109.4 percent

c. The plan sets up different yields per hectare for the individual Laender of the German Democratic Republic. The following minimum yields per hectare are to be achieved on the people-owned farms in 1952:

Grains and Legumes	28.7 hundredweight
Oil plants	18.5 hundredweight
Sugar beets	321.2 hundredweight
Potatoes	204.0 hundredweight
Feed root crops	427.0 hundredweight

d. Intermediate crops for improvement of the fodder basis and soil structure are to be expanded by 14 percent in the average and on the people-owned farms by 30 percent of the total acreage.

Every possibility for increasing fodder production is to be taken into consideration by alternating the utilization of grass lands and by cultivating meadows and pastures.

e. The production of high quality seeds and seedlings is to be expanded and distribution organized in accordance with the requirements of agriculture.

f. The fertilizer supply is to be increased as regards the phosphorus fertilizers to 214.3 percent potassium salts to 113.9 percent in 1912 compared with 1951. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is to see to it through the state Kreis bureaus and in cooperation with the trade centers and peasant cooperatives that peasants are supplied and given instructions on time.

3. The following tasks are to be fulfilled in the field of animal husbandry:

a. The breeding of high grade livestock is to be increased so that the number of cattle on all agricultural farms will be increased as follows compared with 1951:

Cattle to	106.4 percent
of which cows to	112.9 percent
Hogs to	106.2 percent
of which sows to	113.9 percent
Sheep to	119.4 percent
of which ewes to	112.8 percent

b. The following increases are provided for in the production of animal products:

	People-owned farms (VEG)	All agriculture together (people-owned farms included) 1952 compared with 1951
Milk yield per cow per year (butter fat content 3.2%) to	3400 kg	104.8 %
Live weight per cattle (without calves) to	416 kg	112.6 %
Live weight per hog to	141 kg	103.8 %

Egg yield per chicken per year to	120 eggs	107.0 %
Wool yield per sheep per year to	4 kg	109.0 %

c. Cattle and hog fattening on a large scale is to be promoted. The feed reserves in the cities which have not been utilized so far are to be exploited for this purpose.

d. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is to see to it that joint tending and pasturing is organized for peasant sheep breeders through the Association for Mutual Peasant Assistance (BHG).

e. The Veterinary Service and the Veterinary Administration is to be expanded for the protection of animal health; for the protection against contagious diseases, and for exercising feedstuff inspection.

4. In order to increase the state support of agriculture, the network of machine-tractor stations is to be increased by 45 additional stations, and the number of tractors, implements, and vehicles to be increased as follows:

1952 compared with 1951

Tractors to	130 percent
Trucks to	135 percent
Tractor-drawn plows to	113 percent
Tractor-drawn cultivators to	165 percent
Tractor-drawn drill machines to	159 percent
Tractor-drawn binders to	120 percent

Work done by tractors is to be increased by 64 percent over 1951, of which field work by 87 percent. Performance is to be im-

proved by 13 percent per tractor. The machine-tractor stations must conscientiously adhere to all contracts concluded with the peasants.

5. The people-owned farms and the machine-tractor stations are to continue increasing the mechanization and the technical improvement of agricultural work, improving work organization, and introducing the principle of business accounting. The activist, competitive, and brigade movement is to be promoted and the application of payments based on performance is to be further developed on the people-owned farms.

6. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is to see to it that the Association for Mutual Peasant Assistance (BHG) further develops mutual assistance in rural areas. The cultural and social life in villages is to be further promoted in connection with the people-owned farms and machine-tractor stations. All the achievements of progressive agricultural science are to be made available to the peasants through special schooling and information dissemination.

7. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is to draw up detailed plans for the planting of additional fruit trees and for increasing the yield of the existing ones and submit the plans to the State Planning Commission for approval.

In order to improve the quality of the vegetables supply in the individual seasons of the year, the State Secretary for Requisition and Purchase is to direct the Federation of People-owned Enterprises for Requisition and Purchase to conclude specific contracts with peasants within the limits of the vegetable production plan.

8. The plan ensures the peasant a market for his produce through various state requisitions and through the state organized

free purchases.

Article 4, The Tasks of Forestry

1. The following tasks are to be fulfilled in forestry in order to cultivate, protect, and expand the forests:

a. Forestation of about 86,000 hectares of bare lands including the replanting of areas planted in 1951.

b. Reforestation of about 27,000 hectares in thinned-out forests.

c. Planting of about 1,700,000 poplar seedlings.

d. Taking into account the Soviet reforestation experience especially by groups and nests according to local conditions.

2. The cutting of timber is to be further reduced as compared with 1951. In cutting timber and transporting it out of the forests, precautions must be taken to prevent damage to other trees and young seedlings to bring the lumber without damage to the processing plants, and to reduce storing in forests to a minimum.

3. For the further improvement of work in forests and the training of workers employed in forests:

a. Heavy work must be technically improved and mechanized.

b. Activist and competitive movements among forest workers and intelligentsia are to be promoted, personal accounts are to be introduced, and forest workers are to be instructed in shaping and sorting lumber.

c. Schooling of blue- and white-collar forest workers is to be organized in order to improve their special skills.

Article 5, Research and Technology

1. Research and technology is to be concentrated on the following main problems:

- a. Opening of new raw materials sources.
- b. Development of new high quality materials.
- c. Constructive development of new heavy machines.
- d. Development of chemical and metallurgical processes.

The production of goods which previously had to be imported from capitalist countries is to be taken under special consideration and supported.

2. The most important tasks are:

- a. Coal and coal refining.

Examination and classification of brown coal deposits in order to expand the raw material basis for brown coal coke suitable for metallurgy, and the improvement of brown coal coke production.

- b. Metallurgy.

Increased output of blast furnaces and of lower pit furnaces.

Development of high quality alloy steel.

Development of methods for preparation of iron and nonferrous metals from domestically produced ores.

Development of preparation for Mansfeld copper schists by

Flotation and sedimentation method.

c. Mining machines

Development of gallery thrust machines, underground mining and loading machines, and large size drills..

d. Machine tools.

Further development of high capacity machines for fast cutting, of four column forging presses, wide strip rolling installations and non-cutting shapping by the hot pressing process.

e. Construction materials and construction techniques.

Further development of the reinforced concrete construction and prefabricated construction methods, mechanization of construction sites and production of high quality cement from blast-furnace slag.

f. Synthetic fibers and plastics.

Further development of full synthetic fiber production and development work for broader application of laminated and molded plastics as high quality substitutes for nonferrous metals.

g. Agriculture.

Increasing the green fodder base through new grasses and the promotion of intermediate crops.

Further development of methods for waste water utilization.

h. Health

Research work in combating cancer, tuberculosis, and occupational diseases, especially silicosis.

Development of production procedure for important semi finished and finished pharmaceutical products, so far imported from abroad.

3. The budget is to provide 130 million DM for research and development work, of which 80 million is to be given to the appropriate ministries and state secretariats for their work.

4. The ministers and state secretaries are obliged to see to it that the results of development and research work are instantly applied to production.

Article 6, Geological Exploration

1. In order to utilize the natural resources of the German Democratic Republic, geological exploration in 1952 is to be concentrated on prospecting for black coal, brown coal, iron ore, copper ore, rare and nonferrous metals, pyrite, fluorite, barium sulphate, potassium salts, oil, and natural gas.

2. The people-owned drilling and exploring enterprises are to speed up their drilling and prospecting activity considerably. The personnel of these enterprises are to be instructed about the great economic importance of their tasks and directed to make the natural resources of our Republic available to the industry much more quickly than previously through work and work organization improvement. At the same time, drilling and exploration equipment, together with their respective production and repair enterprises are to be modernized and considerably expanded.

3. Investment funds in the amount of 20.5 million DM are to be put at the disposal of geology.

Article 7, the Tasks of Water Husbandry

1. Water husbandry is to increase the supply of drinking and usage water to assure the increases in industrial production and to improve the water supply of the population.

2. In 1952, work should be concentrated on the following important tasks:

a. Construction of water supply and water purification facilities in the industrial areas of Erzgebirge, Niederlausitz, Borna, Pitterfeld, and Mansfeld.

Completion of the Sosa, Stolberg, and Wippra dams, supplying of about 40,000 cubic meters of drinking water daily to the heavy industry around Bitterfeld.

b. Expansion of protective installations against floods.

c. Expansion of irrigation and drainage of arable lands in order to increase the harvest.

d. Improvement and extension of the water supply and sewer systems in cities.

3. For the fulfillment of the tasks in the field of water husbandry a total of 91.1 million DM of state investment funds is to be made available and the contribution of 11.8 million DM by users to be organized.

Article 8, Development of Transportation

1. The performance of the transportation system is to be increased as follows:

(millions)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. State railroad to | 19,018 tariff-ton-kilometers |
| b. Shipping to | 1,772 ton-kilometers |
| c. Automobile transportation to | 1,010 ton-kilometers |

2. The fulfillment of these tasks requires a further reduction of the circulation time of vehicles and better utilization of the loading capacities of vehicles and roads.

3. The state railroad is to increase the average annual loading of freight carts to 109 percent compared with 1951 and passenger traffic to 103 percent. The circulation period of a railroad freight car is to be reduced to 3.30 days. The repair performance of the state railroad shops is to be increased by 16 percent by value compared with the preceding year.

4. A greater volume of inland shipping is to be achieved, especially through the increased transport of mass goods for the new industrial centers.

5. The construction of merchant shipping is to be speeded up in 1952 in accordance with the increase in foreign trade; the transshipping capacities of the sea ports are to be increased.

6. The people-owned trucking enterprises are to be further developed and organized primarily for the transport of goods over short distances.

Passenger bus transportation is to be increased to 130 million persons to satisfy the constantly growing demands of business travelling.

The upkeep and improvement of roads requires the general repair

6.27 million square meters of road surface and the construction of 529,000 square meters of new roads; road bridges important for transportation are to be rebuilt or built anew.

Article 9, The Tasks of Post and Telecommunications

1. The capacity of the postal and telecommunications system is to be considerably increased compared with 1951 by taking into account the growth of the economy and the increase of the welfare of the population.

The delivery of messages and postal parcels is to be considerably speeded up. The mechanization of postal transportation and deliveries is to be continued. Remote villages and settlements are to be included in the regular postal service through the organization of post offices and branches.

2. The number of main telephone stations must be further increased and the telephone network improved, especially in the new economic centers.

3. Wireless communications with foreign countries are to be expanded in accordance with the development of our foreign trade.

4. Activist and competitive movements are to be promoted in postal and telecommunications institutions, directed toward the fulfillment of the plan for these institutions.

Article 10, Investment

The total volume of the investment goals in the German Democratic Republic is considerably increased compared with 1951.

The following is a detailed breakdown of the increases in investment expenditures compared with 1951:

The Ministry of Metallurgy and Ore Mining to	118 percent
The State Secretariat of Coal and Power to	280 percent
The State Secretariat of Chemistry, Stones, and Soils to	140 percent
The State Secretariat of Construction Economy to	177 percent
The Ministry of Machine Building to	116 percent
The Ministry of Light Industry to	112 percent
The Ministry of Transportation to	202 percent
of which the railroad to	150 percent
The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to	151 percent
of which the machine-tractor stations to	164 percent
The People-owned Housing Construction (with- out homes for new peasants) to	203 percent
Youth and Sports to	114 percent
People's Education, Science, and Art to	115 percent
Health and Social System to	113 percent

The established investment goals are to be concentrated in the centers of industry, transportation, and agriculture. The remaining disproportions are to be eliminated.

2. Housing construction is to be concentrated in the most important industrial centers in 1952. A total of 35 percent more housing units are to be newly built or reconstructed than in 1951. The reconstruction of the most important cities and economic centers is to be so organized that the apartment, cultural, and community buildings to be built in these cities are concentrated in

in the centers of the cities. The wishes and proposals of the population are to be taken into consideration when building apartment houses and cities.

3. In addition to the investment funds, 481 million DM are to be put at the disposal of the people-owned economy for general repairs. 500 million DM are to be provided for the support of that part of public investment funds which does not have to account for any depreciation to the state budget.

4. For the investment programs in the cooperative and private economies, of mass organizations, and for the construction program for new peasants, licenses are to be issued if applied for. The applicants must use their own funds for these programs. In addition, state credits are to be put at their disposal.

5. The output of the construction industry is to be increased by 17 percent compared with 1951 in order to be able to fulfill the investment programs. The investment funds put at the disposal of the construction industry are to be used primarily for mechanization and technical improvements. Lumber, steel, and cement are to be especially saved through new work methods.

6. The Ministry of Reconstruction is to ensure through uninterrupted construction that the construction enterprises are evenly occupied during the entire year.

7. Construction costs are to be reduced by 11 percent compared with 1950.

8. A total of 158 million DM is to be made available for rubble removal in the German Democratic Republic and in Greater Berlin. In

doing this work, special attention is to be paid to the salvaging of scrap iron, nonferrous metals, and construction materials.

9. A plan of projects for 1953 for the preparation of the 1953 investment plan is to be prepared by 1 April 1952 by the ministers and state secretaries on the basis of the Law on the Five-Year Plan and its control figures and submitted to the State Planning Commission for approval.

Article 11, Man Power, Work Productivity, and Wages

1. The total number of persons employed in the economy is to be increased by 154,000 as follows:

Total for entire economy to	102.3 percent
of which industry to	103.7 percent
Construction to	103.9 percent
Commerce to	103.8 percent

2. The number of skilled blue-collar workers and technical engineering personnel is to be increased in order to achieve technical improvements and mechanization in all branches of production.

The participation of female workers is to be increased throughout the economy and particularly in the people-owned economy by 34.3 percent in 1952 compared to 29.4 percent in 1951.

In 1952, 6.6 percent of all man power in the people-owned enterprises are to receive special training through organized schooling.

3. The trades development plan provides for the employment

of 206,000 youths as apprentices. Of this number, 138,775 are to be trained in the people-owned economy.

4. The work productivity of production workers in the people-owned enterprises is to be increased at the least to 111.3 percent.

5. The increase of work productivity in the people-owned enterprises is to be achieved through:

a. Organized competitions and the application of experience thus achieved in all branches of the people-owned economy.

b. Modern production techniques and new work methods.

c. Uninterrupted supply of materials.

d. Improvement of technically justified norms.

e. Broad application of the piecework wage and bonus systems.

f. Introduction and constant improvement of materials and power consumption norms.

g. Study and utilization of the experience of the innovator movement in the Soviet Union and in the people's democracies and utilization and popularization of the achievements of our national prize winners, heroes of labor, and activists.

h. Improvement of the technical standard through improved trades development, schooling, and guidance in production.

i. Improvement of the management and administration of the people-owned enterprises.

6. The wage funds are to be increased throughout the economy to 106.8 percent in 1952. The enterprise managements of the people-owned industrial enterprises are under obligation to seriously promote the introduction of piecework wages. The average wages of blue-collar production workers in the people-owned industrial enterprises are to be increased to 104.6 percent compared with 1951.

7. In all people-owned and equivalent enterprises, concrete agreements on the increase of average wages are to be stipulated in the enterprise collective contracts for 1952, with due consideration of the following tasks:

a. Establishment of technically justified work norms as the basis for piecework wages.

b. Introduction or expansion of the bonus systems for those types of work for which no technically justified norms can be established.

c. Improvement of the work organization and guidance of the workers toward the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the norms.

8. The enterprise managers are responsible for the protection of man power. The Ministry of Labor is to improve considerably the work methods of labor protection inspectors and technical supervision instructors in order to ensure the functioning of the labor protection law.

9. The enterprise managements, the Kreis and Stadt administrations, and the Laender governments are to promote the organization of enterprise and public social institutions by mobilizing local reserves.

Article 12, The Tasks in Foreign Trade

1. Foreign trade, especially with the Soviet Union, the people's democracies and the People's Republic of China, is to be expanded within the framework of the Five-Year Plan. The long term trade agreements are the basis for cooperation with these countries. The fulfillment of contractual obligations is not only an economic but also a political goal for all foreign trade organs.

2. Delivery contracts for 1952 are to be concluded with our foreign trade partners on time, so that enterprises can begin production according to contractual obligations right at the beginning of the year and that imports of raw materials, semi finished products, industrial equipment, and consumer goods are available according to the requirements of our economy.

3. The state foreign trade organs are to regulate their work on the basis of further development of the principle of business accounting and to handle their foreign trade transactions conscientiously and correctly. The work of the state foreign trade organs is to be improved through the intensive schooling of their coworkers and through the training of new personnel.

4. The Council of Ministers is under obligation to provide state subsidies to the enterprises working for export and to actively control the whole development of foreign trade.

Article 13, Living Standard of the Population, Turnover in Retail trade, and Performance of Wholesale Trade

1. The living standard of the city and rural population is to be improved in accordance with the production increases in

industry, handicrafts, and agriculture.

2. Through increasing the supply of goods to 114 percent in 1952 compared with 1951, the per capita consumption of food and industrial products is to be increased as follows:

	1952 compared with 1951
Meat and meat products to	127.5 percent
Eggs to	120.5 percent
Fats to	115.8 percent
Fish and fish products to	114.6 percent
Milk to	102.9 percent
Sugar to	114.5 percent
Textiles all types to	120.0 percent
Leather shoes to	137.5 percent
Knitted garments to	105.0 percent
Knitted underwear to	114.1 percent
Home heating fuel (coal) to	112.0 percent

3. Prices are to be further reduced especially in the state trade organizations.

The State Planning Commission is authorized to prepare, in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, the exact price development plan for consumer goods for 1952 which will ensure the further increase of the living standard of the population and a price development in accordance with economic conditions.

4. The state trade organizations and the consumer cooperatives are to expand and improve their trade activities in accordance with the increase of consumer goods and the necessary improvement of distribution, especially in rural areas and industrial

centers. The supply of goods to private retail trade is also to be increased.

5. All retail trade is under obligation to put into effect the general contract system in its relations with industrial and wholesale enterprises, to influence production according to the demand of the population, and to ensure the supply of requested assortments and quality.

6. The work methods of the state wholesale trade must be adapted to the requirements of production and consumption in order to speed up the circulation of goods. The total volume of business of the wholesale trade is to be increased by 26 percent compared with 1951. The cooperation of the state trade centers with consumer cooperatives and with the Association for Mutual Peasant Assistance (peasant trade cooperative) is to be contractually ensured on the basis of the plan for goods supply. Business relations with private industrial and trade enterprises and with handicraft enterprises are to be developed in accordance with the increased production and constantly regulated through contracts.

7. The principle of business accounting is to be introduced and the full responsibility of the management established in state and cooperative trade. Trading costs are to be considerably reduced. Trade enterprises must operate in close cooperation with the population. A high sales technique is to be developed. Sales rooms are to be better equipped.

Article 14, Reduction of Production Costs

1. Production costs in the people-owned industry are to be

reduced at least by 5.4 percent in 1952 compared with 1951.

The detailed reduction of production costs is set up as follows:

1952 compared with 1951

For all enterprises of the Ministry

of Ore Mining and Metallurgy by at least 14.6 percent

For all enterprises of the State Secretariat

of Coal and Power by at least 3.0 percent

For all enterprises of the State Secretariat

of Chemistry, Stones, and Soils by at least 5.7 percent

For all enterprises of the Ministry of Machine

Building by at least 5.5 percent

For all enterprises of the Ministry of Light

Industry by at least 4.5 percent

For all enterprises of the State Secretariat

of Food and Luxuries Industry by at least 4.2 percent

2. The reduction of production costs in the people-owned industry is to be achieved through:

a. Modern production techniques and new work methods.

b. The reduction of materials costs through improvement of technically justified materials utilization norms, quality improvements connected with reduction of the rejection quota and better utilization of waste products.

c. The reduction of the labor cost per produced item through increased work productivity, through improvement of the technically justified norms, the broadest application piecework wages, and

eliminating unproductive work.

- d. The economic use of investment funds.
- e. The reduction of administrative costs.

The accomplishment of these tasks is to be laid down in detail in the enterprise programs, precisely specified for the enterprise managements and proved by exact accounting.

3. In addition to the reduction of production costs in the people-owned industry, the plan provides for cost reductions in other branches of the people-owned economy as follows:

	Reduction in 1952 Compared with 1951
People-owned farms by at least	14.4 percent
Machine-tractor stations by at least	9.5 percent
Railroads by at least	5.2 percent
Post and telecommunications by at least	2.5 percent
State commerce by at least	5.2 percent
People-owned construction industry by at least	11.0 percent

4. The costs of reductions in these branches are to be achieved through:

- a. The increase in work productivity, work organization improvement, and mechanization of work.
- b. The full exploitation and careful maintenance of installations and through the efficient utilization of materials.
- c. The speeding up of the goods circulation in the people-

owned trade by concluding long term delivery and purchase contracts and by eliminating stocks exceeding the plan.

d. The economic use of investment funds.

e. The reduction of administrative expenses.

5. The reduction of production costs in industry and costs in other branches of the people-owned economy must be ensured through the organized participation of all working people in the solution of these tasks.

The achievements in the enterprises must be reported periodically. The further development of the system of suggestions and the prompt utilization of suggestions is to be organized.

Article 15, Materials Planning and Materials Supply

1. The planning of materials consumption must be based in 1952 on the real requirements in accordance with the planned tasks. The improvement of the system of materials supply and the utilization of all reserves is to be guaranteed by careful materials planning.

2. An extensive information campaign among the workers on the importance of saving materials is to be conducted in the people-owned enterprises. Technically justified materials-utilization norms are to be set up for all consistently repeated work and steadily improved. These norms are to form the basis of demand planning and consumption control. The system of personal accounts is to be promoted in all the people-owned enterprises.

3. The ministers and state secretaries of the German Democratic Republic and the Laender ministers are responsible for rational materials utilization within their jurisdiction. It is their duty to organize the distribution of materials and to constantly control materials consumption.

4. Production in accordance with time and demand requirements is to be ensured through delivery and purchase contracts, and cooperation between the enterprises and all branches of the economy is to be raised to a higher level.

5. The state commercial organs are to adhere strictly to the materials distribution plans. The materials distribution plans are to be carefully calculated.

6. The consumers of fuels, electric power, steel, and non-ferrous metals are to limit their use of these materials much more than hitherto. All possibilities of changing production techniques, of improving construction, and using substitute materials are to be exploited.

7. The mobilization of internal reserves and the utilization of scrap material is to be ensured.

Article 16, Handicraft Development

1. The gross product of all handicrafts (production, construction, repairs, services) according to the Five-Year Plan is set at 5.93 billion DM for 1952. This means an increase of 11 percent with the gross product of the preceding year.

2. It is the duty of all handicraft enterprises to make quality

products, to pay special attention to materials saving production methods, and to use local material and raw materials sources as much as possible.

Article 17, Communal Economy and Local Industry

1. The production of the local people-owned industry is to be increased by 24.8 percent compared with 1951. The Laender governments and Kreis and Stadt administrations are to devote their full attention to the promoting of consumer goods production and exploit all possibilities for utilizing local reserves.

2. The development of the living standard of the population, according to the aims of the Five-Year Plan, requires that the communal administrations seriously consider the functions and the development of communal institutions. Local possibilities for development of such institutions are to be fully utilized with the cooperation of the population. From state investment funds 155.6 million DM are to be set aside for the local economy.

Article 18, Youth and Sports Development

1. The great tasks of the Five-Year Plan impose the obligation of promoting youth in all fields of public life. The youth are to be given every opportunity to develop in the trades, to obtain high specialized training in schools, in apprentice shops, and in public life. In order to train the youth to become the trained personnel of our economy:

a. The enterprise trade schools and the trade schools are to be enlarged by 22,294 openings.

b. The number of openings in the city homes for youth are to be increased to 37,830.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic is authorized to take suitable measures for the active participation of the youth in the great development work of the Five-Year Plan.

2. The number of youth rooms and youth homes is to be increased by 2,180 to a total of 11,360. The arrangement of pioneer and Free German Youth (FDJ) rooms in the schools is to be promoted to a greater extent.

3. The number of sports facilities is to be increased by 2,200 to a total of 11,560 and more attention is to be paid to sports development in schools, higher institutions of learning, and people-owned industry. The number of sports associations in the enterprises is to be increased from 2,990 to a total of 4,220. Investment funds in the amount of 25 million DM are to be made available in 1952 for sports development, including the construction of the German Higher School for Physical Education.

4. In 1952, 150,000 children more than in 1951 are to participate in the vacation action.

Article 19, The Tasks of the Health Organization

1. The number of beds in hospitals, health institutions, and sanitariums is to be increased to 202,000. The Henningsdorf, Fuerstenberg, Aue and Berlin-Friedrichshain hospitals are to be constructed without delay.

2. In order to improve out patient service, 13 public and enterprise polyclinics are to be established. The number of rural

outpatient clinics is to be increased to 226, and the number of health installations on people-owned farms and machine-tractor stations to 566. The Gemeinde nurse stations are to be connected with the mentioned installations.

3. Child nurseries with a total capacity of 400 children are to be built in 1952 and investment funds in the amount of 12 million DM are to be made available for this purpose.

In the hospitals, 10 additional special children's departments are to be arranged.

4. In all parts of the German Democratic Republic, medical care for the population is to be further improved.

The number of doctors in public service is to be increased by 22 percent. The training of the medical technicians is to be stepped up.

Article 20, Cultural Development

The number of complete elementary schools is to be increased and the structure of the small specialized rural schools further improved. The number of students in the ten-year schools is to be increased to 10,000 and the number of students in higher schools to 108,000. The number of teachers in schools of general education is to increase to 79,650 and the number of students in teachers colleges to 23,180.

2. The number of students at universities and higher institutions of learning is to be increased to 34,700 in 1952. Enrollments are to reach the number of 12,000, and at least 5,300

should graduate. The State Secretariat of Higher Education is authorized to take measures to reduce early departures from universities to a minimum. The number of students receiving stipends is to increase from 18,000 to 26,000.

The training of highly qualified technical personnel is to be stepped up, and consequently study in higher technological schools is to be especially promoted.

3. The number of students in schools for blue-collar workers and peasants is to be increased to 11,100. Accordingly, new enrollments are to be 3,300, and 1,850 are to graduate. Adequate stipends are to be made available to students in the schools for blue-collar workers and peasants.

4. In order to improve the quality of teaching, the number of teachers in higher institutions of learning is to be increased by 200 to a total of 1600 and the number of candidates by 200 to a total of 800.

5. Roughly 16,500 places more than in the preceding year are to be opened in the institutions for preschool and home education, 10,700 of them in community kindergardens.

6. A total of 90.5 million DM is to be made available for the development of the people's education, of which:

About 34.7 million DM for construction of schools.

About 10.0 million DM for teachers colleges

and 11.0 million DM for preschool and home education.

Investment funds in the amount of 68.7 million DM are to be

available for the construction of specialized schools and institutions of higher learning. Of this amount, about 15.0 million DM is to be invested in the development of university clinics. Boarding facilities for 1800 students are to be built.

7. The special ministries and the state secretariats are authorized to intensively promote the fulfillment of the plan for cultural activities in the enterprises in cooperation with the State Commission of Art Affairs and the Ministry of People's Education. The homes of culture at the Eisleben copper mine, the Niles plants in Chemnitz, the Lowa plants in Gotha, and the Max-Smelting plant in Unterwellenborn are to be completed. The construction of homes of culture at the Thuringia Wilhelm Pieck artificial fiber plant in Schwarza and at the Wilhelm Florin steel and rolling mill in Henningendorf is to be started.

Article 21, Plans of the Laender in the German Democratic Republic

1. The Laender governments are responsible for the fulfillment of their plans and are to report to the Council of Ministers quarterly.

2. The Laender governments are authorized to develop the local-owned people industry, to promote the contract system with private enterprises, and to mobilize local reserves.

3. It is the obligation of the Laender governments to support the fulfillment of the plans of the centrally managed economy. They are especially to assist the Kreis, Stadt, and Gemeinde administrations in providing support to the centrally managed people-owned and equivalent economy in all problems of local transportation, man

power recruiting, housing, and in developing communal institutions.

4. The Laender governments are to submit to the Council of Ministers proposals for the improvement of plan fulfillment and for the development of the centrally managed economy.

Article 22, Fulfillment of the Plan

1. The tasks laid down by the people's economic plan for 1952 form the basis for the development of all economic life in the German Democratic Republic. All citizens are to be won over and mobilized for the fulfillment of these tasks.

2. The Ministers and State Secretaries of the German Democratic Republic and the prime ministers and ministers of the Laender governments, each within his own jurisdiction, are fully responsible for the fulfillment of the plan.

3. All coworkers of the state administration and of the people-owned economy are under obligation to administer this law without using bureaucratic methods. They are to familiarize themselves fully with their tasks and conduct intensive information activity among all concerned.

4. Blue-collar workers, white-collar workers, peasants, national prize winners, heroes of labor, activists, master peasants, technicians, engineers, economists, teachers and doctors, researchers and scientists, and journalists, writers, and artists are invited to publicly discuss all the tasks of the plan and their prompt and correct fulfillment.

5. The democratic parties and mass organizations are asked to

devote their entire strength to the fulfillment of the plan. The union should develop the initiative of workers in all fields of the people-owned economy and organize new work successes.

6. Peasants, artisans, and private entrepreneurs are asked to lend all their abilities to the achievement of planned tasks.

7. The enterprise managers in the enterprises of the people-owned economy are regularly, at least every three months to inform the personnel on the fulfillment of the plan in the enterprise, explain the coming tasks, and always accept and utilize the proposals of the workers.

8. The Council of Ministers is to control the fulfillment of this law and the plans of the ministries, state secretariats, and Laender governments, and especially to supervise the fulfillment of the decisive tasks. All measures necessary for successful fulfillment are to be taken.

9. The State Planning Commission is authorized to approve the plans of the ministries, state secretariats, and Laender governments and to issue instructions for the fulfillment of the plan.

10. The State Planning Commission is under obligation to report quarterly to the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the overall plan.

11. It is the duty of every citizen of the German Democratic Republic to cooperate to the fullest extent in the fulfillment of the tasks laid down in the plan.

Berlin, 7 February 1952.

The above law drawn by the President of the People's Assembly on 8 February 1952 is proclaimed.

The President
of the
German Democratic Republic
W. Pieck

END